The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923. TWO ANNAS

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

40

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

...& O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND ...ONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

...ll Passengers are required to be in possession ... ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
...h January ...	MOLDAVIA	15,807
... ,, ...	KASHGAR*	8,340
...h ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
...h ,, ...	NALDERA*	15,825
...l February ...	MALWA	10,921
... ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
... ,, ...	KHYBER	9,014
... ,, ...	MACEDONIA	11,089
...l March ...	CALEDONIA	7,622
... ,, ...	DEVANHA	8,092
... ,, ...	CHINA	7,952
... ,, ...	MOREA*	10,912
... ,, ...	MANTUA	10,902
... April ...	MALWA	10,921
... ,, ...	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
... ,, ...	NARKUNDA†	16,227
... ,, ...	MACEDONIA	11,089
... May ...	CALEDONIA	7,622
... ,, ...	PLASSY	7,893
... ,, ...	MOLDAVIA	15,800
... ,, ...	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have ...nated accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ,,	MASHOBRA	8,326
...d January ...	GAZANA*	5,...
...nd February ...	GAMARIA*	5,365
...th ,, ...	MASULA*	7,...
...th March ...	MUNDRA*	7,270
...h ,, ...	DOMALA	8,...
... ...	MATIANA	8,...
... ...	MULBERA	9,...
... ...	MANTOLA	8,...
... ...	DUMANA	8,...
... ...	MELKARA	8,...

...ets only, will not convey passengers.

...LINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO ... STRAITS & CHINA.

...	...	MOREA ...	
...	...	SICILIA	
...	...	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Dongola.
24th ,,	...	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar.	...	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Dumana.
28th ,,	...	SICILIA	
6th April	...	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza.
24th ,,	...	SOUDAN ...	
31st May	...	SICILIA ...	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, ...H AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
4th January	...ANDRA ...	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
5th ,,	...VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi.
31st ,,	...INGA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	...ARORA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and ... Rates of Freights and Passages ... for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
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NOTICE.

ANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
... Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182
Telephone No. 1238.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Dep.
Hagoto Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru	W. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	19 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeuchi	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Sakito Maru	E. Aogama	4882	8 Jan.	16 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujiwara	6922	12 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
'Phone Nos. 273, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
41, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£12,763,800
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 6,338,6[illegible]
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,033,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem e, Montes Mizen.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal, (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Accres), Angra de Heroismo (Accres).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Verd) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Elmahassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguella, Benguente (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete Quelimane, Mozambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa
CHINA:—Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SRABEN,
Acting Manager.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Microscopes with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all sizes and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2417.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,584 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,11,62,505
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:		
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Khandwa	
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonam	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Akola	Lucknow	
Aleppey	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Allepey	Madura	
Amaraoti	Mandalay	
Amritsar	Mangalore	
Bangalore	Masulipatam	
Bassein	Meerut	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moradabad	
Bezwada	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mysore	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mysoresingh	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore	
Broach	Narayanguge	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik	
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Nellapatam	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund	
Calicut	Palamcotta (Sub-outstation to Coconada)	
Cawnpore	Patna	
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar	
Chittagong	Poona	
Coconada (Outstation Narsapur)	Poona City	
Cuddapah	Quetta	
Coimbatore	Rajahmundry	
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Cuddalore	Rangoon	
Cuttack	Rawalpindi	
Dacca	Salem	
Darjeeling	Secunderabad	
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)	
Dhulia	Sholapur	
Erode	Simla	
Guntur	Sukkur	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat	
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly	
Hubli	Trivandrum	
Indore	Tuticorin	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore	
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram	
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchase and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Anbalia City	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Anbalia Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	Rawalpindi
Cawnpore	Jammu	Shikoabad
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Montgomery)
Delhi	Karachi	Patiala
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Quetta
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, one should own a copy at once. Pages 183. Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.—
1 Copy, Re. 2-2-0. 2 Copies, Re. 3-8-0.
Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
19, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Ocean Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSES:—Dumbhasa, Navapur.
Telephone 2487

THE ARYA PATHSALA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CASTE
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK PAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: 6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because:
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a pure Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
Wanted.—Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier. Policy
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 57 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.S., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IO-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with a full Character Delineation costs Rs. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Viragapatam. G.A. Pte.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser be required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.......... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..........Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A FIRST OR 2nd CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ice Factory. Apply stating terms to No 8887 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". A R5972

UP-COUNTRY MILLS require immediately SPINNING MASTER experienced in erecting Tweedales Smalley's Spinning and Waste Machinery. Apply with testimonials in person BIRLA BROTHERS, LIMITED, 11-13, Churchgate Street. A R5943

WANTED—CONTRACTORS for quarrying Building stone, in trap rock. Large quantities, good rates, 5 years work. Apply early to the Chief Engineer, Hydraulic Division, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., G. I. P. Railway, Chinchwad. R.5970.

WANTED CANVASSERS—On pay an commission to sell Preference shares Punjab Industrial Bank, Ltdo., Lahore, carrying 8½ per cent guaranteed Dividend. Apply to MANAGING AGENT. A 15146

WANTED.—By first class English Export House, a GUARANTEED BROKER, with special knowledge of Wool, Cotton Seeds and Indian produce. Replies to Box No 8880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" will be treated in strict confidence. A 15288

WANTED.—A Hindu UNDERGRADUATE for Correspondence and Auditing Vernacular accounts for two hours daily. Apply Box No. 8885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R5969

WANTED—AGENTS and SALESMEN outside Bombay to sell GLASSO, the Biggest money-saver. Can make Rs. 2 an hour easy in spare time. Write for handbills and special introductory offer to G. M. SHAW & CO., 85, Samuel Street, Bombay 3. A. R.5975.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, preferable a school master knowing French as a teacher to coach up a boy learning Sixth Standard for one hour in the evening. Please apply stating pay to Box No. 8889 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R5971

WANTED ... able and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar. A15117

WANTED.—None but competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with business genius, well acquainted with Import-Office routine. Gujarati Hindu Typist preferred. Apply in own handwriting to SUDAMA PAPER MART, Paper Merchants, Post Box No. 358, Bombay, with testimonials. A R5947

WANTED.—An experienced P. W. INSPECTOR for laying and supervising railway line work in places outside Bombay. Apply with certificates and pay required before the 10th of January to the MANAGER "TATA CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd., Building Department, Love Lane, Mazgaon." A 15297

SALARY Rs 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra. Pay according to qualifications and good furnished quarters, excellent scope for Ophthalmic work. Those well qualified for Ophthalmic work need only apply to C. M. C. DHRANGADRA. A15276

WANTED.—For leading British Export Firm, an expert BROKER or SALESMAN with real experience in general Indian produce. Good salary and commission to suitable man. Replies to Box No. 8881, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" will be treated confidentially. A 15289

WANTED.—A throughly competent MANAGING CLERK for a solicitor's firm. Only those who are well educated and who have worked for more than five years in a good firm of Solicitors need apply. Apply immediately personally MANBHOY B. MANIAR, Solicitor, 16, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. A R5968

WANTED.—Three experienced SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS for the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra, Grade from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 according to experience. Those producing testimonials of having done work in X—Ray, Pathology and Opthalmology will be given preference. Apply to C. M. O. DHRANGADRA. A15275

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WEAVING MASTER, knowing erection seeks an EMPLOYMENT in any well-known Mills; write to the Box No. 8888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". B R5974

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date conveniences and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot. G R5874

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3850 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". C R5789

TO BE LET—GODOWN, measuring about 2,000 square feet, well built, strong walls well ventilated and lighted, clean surroundings, situated in our Works compound at Lamington Road, near Club Road. Apply to N. POWELL & CO., Bombay No. 4. C.15291.

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 76 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises. C.15295.

TO BE LET for immediate occupation residential rooms near Dhobi Talao in a new Building and spacious godown at Moreland Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Bombay. C R5965

TO BE LET.—In Gordhan Building, No. 2, one block of four rooms, well-lighted and commodious fit for pleaders' offices or for vegetarian high class Hindoo family or each room for Rs. 45. Apply to Seth G. T. MANGALDAS Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, next to Imperial Cinema. C R5941

TO BE LET—Large warehouse type newly built GODOWN and OFFICE. 1st floor, measuring about 10,000 square feet open to the west, well lighted with large glass windows, surrounded with gardens and clean places. Useful for Mechanical work-shops, offices, etc., ready for immediate occupation. Situated in our Works compound at Lamington Road, near Club Road. Apply to N. POWELL & CO., Bombay No. 4. C. 15290.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 2090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K 2

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Book-keeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus. M R5780

IF your wish to pass Inter Exam., N.V.T. & London Chamber of Commerce, join Morning & Evening Commercial Classes (of M. C. Coyajee, B.A., Father B. J. College of Commerce) Manek Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road. M R5967.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—Our "RED" packet of 200 different varieties of Red stamps only from all parts of the world: an excellent packet at Rs. 2/8 only. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. L 15301

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Richmond coonor Nilghiri hills with 1 acre of LAND. Price Rs. 50,000. Enquire Mrs. L. R. EVANS, COONOOR. G R5944

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TO SELL—Full size BILLIARD TABLE with Ball Returner by J. Wright and Co., London, marking Board Cabinet, two sofas, six lights Chandiliers, 20 cues one ordinary rest, one spider rest, one long butt, one half butt and rest and chalk suspender. Apply Box No. 8874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 5938

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—One LOST DOG of good breed. Owners is requested to pay charges. Apply Box No. 8889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". PB R5976

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SACRIFICE—Entire stock of gents' English BOOTS and SHOES at 6-7¼ and Rs. 8 PETERS AGENCY, Gowalia Tank Road. T R5954

JUST RECEIVED.—SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and factories; Hydrometers for oils acids accumulators, Twadles; Microscopes with oil-immersion. Also good second-hand typewriters. Apply early to V. K. SOVANI & SONS, Ambevadi, Girgaum, Bombay. T R5760

WHAT IS THAT?—Which wonderfully removes WHITE ANTS from everywhere and is an excellent remedy against all kinds of insects. In short it does every thing. It is "CRANCO" WHITE ANT SOLUTION the safest, cheapest, and disinfectant. Price Rs. 3-8 per gallon. THE ENGINEERING STORES DEPOT, DELHI. T R5880.

SPORTS.

"SUNSTAR" SENSATION 3RD EXTRA

Chint writes "All your horses won except Barings."

Rs. 1000 if I cannot produce original terms to new clients, Rs. five cost of telegrams for 4 meetings and present if satisfied.

System every season about 4 wins out of 10 horses and Rs. 15 hundred profit with Rs. 10 stake.

Box No. 8832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. R. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM and J. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM have retired from the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., as from the 1st day of January, 1923. C15292

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of timber at the Kodibag Forest Depot, near Karwar, on the 22nd. January 1923 and following days:—

Teak logs I Class 1838 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs II Class 800 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak logs III Class 309 tons of 50 cft. each.
Teak scantlings 95 tons of 50 cft. each.
Junglewood logs 195 tons of 50 cft. each.
Junglewood scantlings 46 tons of 50 cft. each

25 per cent of the purchase price must be paid in on the day of the bid and the balance within a period of 3 months' failing which the material will at once be resold at the bidders' risk.

R. A. HEMMADY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division.

Karwar, 11-12-1922. C15161

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 1st January, 1923, the Office of Messrs. C. MacDonald & Co., Merchants and Agents for:—

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co, Ltd.
The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
The West of Scotland Insurance Office, Ltd.

will be removed from 11, Elphinstone Circle, to Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. C15206

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

DACCA UNIVERSITY—A READER in English will shortly be appointed within the scale of Rs. 400-50-800 per mensem (initial salary according to qualifications). Applications are invited from Graduates of Indian or European Universities. Those who have teaching experience in addition to high academic qualifications will have preference. Applications, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials (9 typewritten copies of all documents required) and names of not more than 3 persons to whom reference may be made, must be received not later than January 20th 1923. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned. KHAN BAHADUR NAZIRUDDIN AHMAD, M.A. Registrar. C.15261.

NOTICE, of REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.
of
ISMAIL BUILDING
331, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
will occupy
GULESTAN
No. 8 NAPIER ROAD, FORT,
as from
DECEMBER 27, 1922.

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

C. 14821.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., dated 10th June, 1920, to Dr. Ratanchand Rawlley is hereby REVOKED.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 29th December, 1922. C15305

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1923, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the Extraordinary resolution mentioned in the Notice already circulated to Shareholders and passed at their meeting held on the 21st of December, 1922, as a special resolution.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Western India Rope Company Ltd.
C15299

THE SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudana House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the Subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of December, 1922 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That in the Article 142, in the lines 4 and 5, instead of the words "not more than 4 months before the Meeting," the words "not more than 6 months before the Meeting" be substituted."

Dated this Twenty-ninth day of Dec., 1922.

By Order
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C15306

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for cutting the earth to a required level, filling in low lying grounds and making roads at Chembur Road, Ghatkoper, will be received on MONDAY, 8th January, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.S.Arc. (Lon.), L.C.E., etc.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15283

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Oils, Grease, Lubricants, Petrolatum and Petrol during the year 1923-24.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th February, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than 30th January, 1923.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N.-W. Railway.

Office of the Collector of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore), dated December 21, 1922.
C15256

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore for the supply of Clothing Materials during the year 1923-24.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on Thursday the 25th January, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by post postage paid to the Controller of Stores North Western Railway Moghalpura, (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than Thursday the 18th January, 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of
Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated the 19th December, 1922. C15242

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. TURNER MORRISON & CO LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WALTER STUART JAMES WILLSON having retired, ceases to be a Director of Turner, Morrison and Co., Limited, and that the following gentleman has been elected a Director of the Company, namely:—

TOM ERIC CUNNINGHAM

and that the following gentleman has been appointed by the Directors ... Director of the Company in Calcutta and Chittagong, namely:—

MERVYN ALFRED HUGHES,

C. E. L. MILNE-ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1923. C153..

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that a school of Dentistry will be started in connection with the above college of Bombay on the 1.. January, 1923. Fee for matriculates seeking admission is Rs. 60 per term to be paid in advance. Fees for the Medical graduates ... be learned on enquary. Fee of Rs. 5 ... accompany every application for admission. This fee will be returned if the application is not entertained.

For particulars apply to:—The CLERK, THE COLLEGE or the undersigned.

A. P. KOTHARE,
Principal.
Cl..

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL ... ING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, ... Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. on MONDAY the 15th day of January ... when the Resolutions which were passed at ... Extraordinary General Meeting of the ... pany held on the 29th day of December ... (Copies whereof are annexed to the Notice ...) to every member) will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1922.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman.
C1529..

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JA... AND MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs ... son and Co. Ltd. Messrs. BEN... will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd ... sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.... Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. ... on account and risk of Mr. Hir... 152 bags White Java Sugar ex ... khola."

73 bags White Java Sugar ex ...
71 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s...

The above bags are lying at B... Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent w... at the time of sale.

BENNETT ...

Bombay, 1st January, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4937.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, PRINCES AND INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "KUN. NIVAS" AT THE JUNCTION OF HARKNESS ROAD AND DUNGARSEY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Sheth Chhaganlal Hiralal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Madhavdas Gokuldas Kapadia, pursuant to the power of sale reserved by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of February 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Sunday the 7th January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure (the ... cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of Harkness Road and Dungarsey Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2616.25 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New Nos. 2716 and 2D/2718, Old Survey Nos. 21-21-S-A/22 A/21 22 and 24 and New Survey Nos. 1/7240, 2/7240 & 7255 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Dongarsey Road on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Kalianji Kirparam and partly by the property of Mulji Haridas on or towards the South by the property of Vazir Haji and on or towards the North by the Harkness Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3158, 3159, 3160 and Street Nos. 6-8-10-12-22-23 and 24 and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st January, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

MISSING PAGE

1 JANUARY 1923

[3 TO 6]

OSE OF THE CONGRESS.

NEXT SESSION MEETS IN ANDHRA.

VERDICT AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

TRIUMPH OF NO-CHANGE PARTY.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS REJECTED.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS.

The Congress rejected the proposal for contesting elections to the Councils by a two-thirds majority. The actual figures of voting are not yet officially announced. A rough estimate shows 890 for, and 1,740 against the resolution. It also rejected the boycott of British goods.

The next session of the Congress has been invited by Andhra and the invitation has been accepted.

At the final sitting of the Congress on Sunday afternoon the Agenda paper contained a dozen draft resolutions, the important one of which notifies to the world that on the attainment of Swarajya the people of India, though holding themselves responsible for all debts and liabilities rightly or wrongly incurred hitherto by the Government of India, would not hold themselves bound to discharge liabilities incurred henceforth. The Congress repudiates the authority of the boycotted Legislatures to sanction loans and deems it necessary to notify the repudiation with a view to stop the Government's career of extravagance and irresponsibility which would make it impossible for the people of India to carry on their Government in future.

TED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

cted the proposal for con- the Councils by a two- The actual figures of vot- scertained and will be offi- to-morrow. A rough for, and 1,740 against the

NTRY QUESTION.

AND AMENDMENTS.

own Correspondent.)

GAYA, 29th Dec.

ng of the Congress which . the following resolutions :—There are seven amend- ajagopalachari's resolution of Councils. All these hrown out by the Subjects ding Mr. Srinivasa Iyen- the same fate notwith- ent to a division and ob- 107 votes, with 199 votes House is packed to its large numbers of speak- may be taken as a fore-

REPORT.

recommendations nquiry Committee boycott of British e question be re- full report as to successfully boy- where such goods that the said re- All-India Congress nths . It was t the Congress pro- Khaddar and boycott of all not be affected by e following gentlemen s of the said Commit n, J. K. Mehta and N. Subhani and Prof. Ru-

AGOPALACHARI'S

UTION.

principal resolution :— tt of Councils carried ns held in 1920 has des- gth of the institution ment sought to conso- carry on its irresponsible is necessary again for withhold participation e next year as an es- iolent non-cooperation, is Congress should ad- sman shall stand as the Councils and that from voting for any imself as such in dis- s advice and signify nner as the All-India all instruct in that is to be moved by

DMENTS.

amendments of which :

reference to the report nce Enquiry Commit- ors should contest the of redress of the Pun- ongs and immediate with the principle of ation and make every rned in a majority. It at in view of the new arly in January 1924 of 1923 be held during eek of December and brought up for such Congress as it may es deem fit to issue." Motilal Nehru.)

ew of the re- Civil Disobedi- ee this Congress is of nen should contest the of the redress of the wrongs and immediate ry endeavour to be re- It is further re- w of the new Councils anuary 1924 the Con- e held during the first ek of December. This advises with a view f Councils more effect- 20 all electors to vote shall when elected ab- taking their seats in ed by Mr. Srinivasa

ess is of opinion tha the only weapon left for the redress of the wrongs and for the Swaraj and whereas about a more effective , therefore it is re- o prepare the country and to bring about t of the Councils. ontest the election , but eats when elected n Gupta.)

the question of be postponed when a special be held to consi- n the meantime Committee shall l Civil Disobe- s civil disobe- r both under ommittee of ee and for

the Provincial Congress Committee" (proposed by Sjt. B. N. Asmal).

SPECIAL SESSION SUGGESTED.

"This Congress proposes to postpone the consideration of entry into Councils for the present and recommends that in the meanwhile Congressmen should work in right earnest to prepare the country for mass civil disobedience limited or otherwise. The question of Civil Diobedience should be again considered in a special session of the Congress called for the purpose after three months. If the country be found ready then the Congress should continue the work and launch civil disobedience, but if found otherwise then the question of Council entry should be discussed and decided in that special session. That village organisations should be taken up and a group of ten to twenty villages should form a unit, that every such unit should have at least two workers, that in addition to the workers in villages spread throughout the district a volunteer corps of 2,000 workers should be raised and trained in each disrtict, that proper arrangements should be made in the village organisation for the education and employment of the inhabitants of the villages, that arrangements should be made to start night schools in the villages for the education of poorer classes of the locality, to make provision for employment arrangements should be made throughout the country and business started on a co-operative basis. That these organisations should supply all the requirements and necessities of the villagers, utilise the raw materials of the locality and also be producing all necessary articles procuring raw materials from outside the locality and thus utilising the unemployed labour of the locality, that every Provincial Congress Committee should be authorised to take proper steps to carry out the above programme according to the circumstances prevailing in the Province." (Proposed by Sjt. Basantakumar Mazumdar, Bengal.)

DISCUSSION IN OPEN CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

The Congress resumed its sittings this afternoon at one. The discussion on the boycott of the Councils was resumed.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma in supporting Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution said that it was a sin to enter the Councils.

Dr. Ansari vigorously combated many follies which have been indulged in by the protagonists of change of programme and pointed out in unmistakeable and emphatic language that it was futile to distract the nation's mind at a time when unity of purpose and action is needed. He was opposed to the move of the Council-entry side to divide national energy and weaken the national determination by wasting efforts on the Council *tamasha*. He wanted them to leave it alone and concentrate their efforts on more solid enduring work.

Begum Hasrat Mohani in the course her brief speech made a great point by mentioning how it was undesirable that they should turn their thoughts to the question of entering the Councils.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made a spirited appeal against the Council entry and said that her experience in various parts of the country had showed her that the country was not in a mood to dally with phantoms.

FUTILE SPECIAL PLEADING.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, (Madras) in moving his amendment made a speech which was transparently full of special pleading but was unenvying. He indulged in fallacies of which only a lawyer of his great forensic merit and outstanding legal acumen is capable. But it seemed from the cold reception it met with at the hands of the house that he had failed to produce any impression. He tried to make a great point in his claim that his amendment was a compromise It is difficult to see where the compromise comes in though undoubtedly it is regarded as having the doubtful merit of undermining the strength of national unity and decision. He referred to the conditions that existed at the time when the Congress first adopted the resolution of boycott. Since then he said the ministers had established themselves and created an atmosphere of prestige and patronage which it was necessary to destroy by contesting elections and then not going in. He said they did not want to accept ministership nor seek to weild patronage. He then fell back on the lawyer's line of defence namely understating the opponent's case. Kumari Lajjavati seconded Mr. Iyengar's amendment.

Babu Deep Narayan Singh of Behar who only till yesterday appeared to be a whole hogger created a lively sensation by lending support to Mr. Iyengar's amendment and appealing to the house again and again to vote for it. Mr. Singh was interrupted frequently owing to his questionable assumptions and vague generalisations regarding the position of the no change party. His main argument was that the country was threatened with a split and that this split could be averted only if the Congress adopted Mr. Iyenger's amendment. Mr. Singh's overstatements and exaggerations soon roused the house against him and his [illegible] met with repeated [illegible]

lectical or absolutely sentimental. He combated the proposition of his predecessor that because some people who were leaders to-day threatened to abandon them they should not think for themselves. He referred to the classical example of Pericles and said that if the Athenians had not abdicated their function of thinking Athens would not have fallen. He reminded the house that they had to think and reflect for themselves whether a proposition was good or bad independently of the State of feeling of their leaders. He also exposed the fallacy of Mr. Iyengar's amendment and said by accepting it they would only pave the way to the bureaucracy ultimately posing at the bar of the world's opinion in the role of martyrs to the unreasoned opposition of the ungrateful people. He therefore, exhorted them to reject the amendment.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEFEATED.

At this stage Mr. Abdul Rahaman Ghazi of Punjab moved an adjournment of the Congress to meet immediately afterwards in the Subjects Committee to decide upon civil Disobedience as a protest against the reported declaration of the hostilities against Turkey in Europe. Mr. Moozam Ali opposed the motion which was put to vote and declared lost not because the object of Mr. Ghazi had no sympathy in the house but because Mr. Ghazi's proposition to start Civil Disobedience immediately without further consideration was against the good sense of the house.

Babu Rajendra Prasad supporting the original motion deprecated the position which it was sought to foist on the country by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and his friends and also added that by adopting the amendment and resorting to election and frequent bye-elections they would only be alienating the sympathy of the very masses whom they want to benefit.

Pandit Motilal adopted a partially non-committal attitude and in appealing for support to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment, while withdrawing his own, relied on the conclusions stated in the Civil Disobedience Committee Report to which he said he was a party.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya made a vigorous appeal for support to the amendment of Mr. Iyengar but it was obvious from the frequent interruptions to which he was subjected that his appeal fell flat on most of his audience. Pandit Motilal, however, seems to have judged the temper of the house correctly and in fact he insinuated as much in his speech but he did not press his own amendment. It was somewhat funny that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta obviously unaware of Mr. Motilal's statement got up and said that he seconded Pandit's amendment which provoked much laughter.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

A remarkable feature of the Congress is the unshakable faith of the people in Mahatma Gandhi. While Mr. Rajagopalachari as a deputy of the Mahatma was accorded an ovation all prominent members including Pundit Motilal and Pundit Malaviya were greeted with the cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai" whose significance can hardly be mistaken or ignored. The house is in no mood to betray the trust of the Mahatma in the nation by the legal subtleties of the lawyers or the exploded political shibboleths.

Mr. Rajagopalachari in replying to the debate made a lucid speech answering many objections and countering the pessimism of some opposition speakers. He said his proposition was not based on mistrust but because he considered the course suggested by the amendments impracticable. He did not believe that the contest of brains the contest of intellect would not bring Swaraj. Salvation must come by our capacity to eschew violence on [illegible] was a better demonstration if they wanted to have demonstrations. But were they to go back on the programme of direct action? We must, therefore, carry and keep up our faith and give sufficient trial before going back to the value of demonstration Mr. Rajagopalachari deprecated the idea of surrendering to which Pundit Motilal's appeal was tantamount forgetting the prisoners including the Mahatma. When he concluded he was given another ovation and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Bande Mataram" greeted him from every part of the House.

THE FINAL SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

The Congress held the final sitting of the Gaya session at two this afternoon. The Agenda paper contained a dozen draft resolutions, the important one of which notifies to the world that on the attainment of *Swarajya* the people of India though holding themselves responsible for all debts and liabilities rightly or wrongly incurred hitherto by the Government of India would not hold themselves bound to discharge liabilities in-curred after this date. The Congress repudiates the authority of the boycotted Legislatures to sanction loan and deems it necessary to notify the repudiation with a view to stop the Government's career of extravagance and irresponsibility which would make it impossible for the people of India to carry on their Government in future.

AFFILIATION OF NATAL AND KABUL COMMITTEES.

The other resolutions referred to the organisation of Labour, maintenance of the existing boycott of educational institutions and law courts, sanctioning right of private defence except when carrying on Congress work, affiliating Natal and Kabul Congress Committees to the Congress and proposing to hold the next Congress session in Andhra Province.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

A desolution for the defination of *Swaraj* as complete independence which has been rejected by the Subjects Committee also appears on notice paper.

1923 CONGRESS.

TO MEET IN ANDHRADESA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

The Indian National Congress has been invited to meet next year in Andhra at a place to be decided by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. The invitation has been accepted.

DEBATE ON COUNCIL QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

The Congress re-assembled at one this afternoon. Soon after the proceedings began the Congress recorded all standing its deep sense of loss sustained by the deaths of Baboo Motilal Ghose and Baboo Ambika Charan Muzumdar (one of its ex-Presidents). The discussion on Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution reaffirming the existing constructive programme and opposing all proposals regarding the Councils was cont[illegible]

Pandit Nekki Ram (Punjab) [illegible] M. A. Ansari [illegible] supported the [illegible]

Ahmedabad. Dr. Ansari said he could not understand the camouflage of boycotting the Councils from within. He would rather welcome from the opposition open confession that Non-cooperation had failed and that the protagonists of the Councils wanted to enter the Councils to utilise the reforms for the good of the country but he could not conceive how the Congress could sanction sheer waste of money and energy to return Congress candidates over and over again they would get tired after two or three elections and would eventually have to leave the ground again open for the moderates. And if they were not returned in majority what would then happen to the boycott from within.

Begum Hasrat Mohani said those who desire complete independence could not imagine abandment of Non-cooperation but those who believed in partial independence could attain it even by working for further instalment of reforms through the Councils. She remarked that Gandhiji's mistake in opposing the motion for complete independence at Ahmedabad was responsible for the reaction now led by Pandit Motilal.

GAYA. Dec. 30.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in supporting the resolution said that though a woman she was a soldier of Swaraj. While this Congress continued to take its stand upon their pledge as followers of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha and Non-cooperation, so long would they continue to give allegiance to that ideal. She recognised that as times change and circumstances change their policies must be readjusted and programmes altered, but until those policies were restated and the scope and functions as also the letter and spirit of the new type of Non-cooperation clearly defined she must as loyal as she was, cling to her own Satyagraha definition of Gandhi's Non-cooperation and fulfil his ideal through the channel of Civil Disobedience rather than that of contest with Government.

THE COMPROMISE RESOLUTION.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar moved as an amendment the following proposition which it will be remembered was defeated in the Subjects Committee.

Whereas, not [illegible]ing the fact that the majority of [illegible]ors in the whole country abs[illegible]a voting at the Council electi[illegible], many Indians allowed themsel[illegible]e elected thereto and did not resign [illegible]ir seats inspite of their being so adv[illegible]d by the Nagpur Congress with the result that the new councils do not represent the country and they are used to consolidates the power of the present system of Government in India which the Congress has resolved to put an end to, this congress earnestly advises all electors, with a view to render the boycott of councils more effective than it was in 1920, to vote for Congress men who shall, when elected, absolutely refrain from taking their seats in the councils.

Mr. Iyengar said this motion was not a step in the direction of Council entry but was for giving a distinctive orientation to the Non-cooperation movement in the direction of destruction of Councils at least to the extent of the elected part of the Councils. This was a business proposition representing a compromise between the two schools of thought which were now divided on this question in Congress circles. Throughout the country during the last two years opinion in favour of boycott of elections far from becoming more consolidated, appreciable percentage of those who unhesitatingly accepted boycott of elections in the beginning of the Non-cooperation campaign had come to think it was necessary to change the direction. The fact that the Congress at Calcutta and Nagpur affirmed the boycott of Councils by preferring a particular method which was then necessary should not weigh with them in rejecting this proposition.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Speaking for himself he was not for entry into councils and this opinion was due to personal experience in an unfortunate part of India and the experience of others in other parts of India.

This amendment would keep in its intergrity nonviolence and noncooperation in regard to councils and at the same time bring round those who were opposed to the capture of the electorates. Those who were of the view that they could enter the councils with a view to create deadlocks or work on principles of responsive cooperation were willing to accept the amendment, which was in the direction of making boycott of Councils completely effective "our movement for boycott will only be effective if there is practical unanimity of opinion and if there is a policy of give and take. The constructive programme is by itself insufficient and Civil Disobedience cannot be immediately started in such a manner and on such a scale as to bring Government to its knees and therefore I want you to boycott the Councils by capturing the electorate and thereby preventing cooperators from going into institutions which are used by Government for your destruction.

It is your duty to create unity and concord in the Congress camp, but there is now discord. How are you going to remove it Will it be by the rule of the majority. I venture to say "no" let us not use the shibboleth of concentration upon any particular programme This theory of concentration has been done [illegible] that what Mr. [illegible] At that time the electors were not used to it. We Non-Co-operated then as the party was not discipline cipline and as there was no possibility of computing our chances of success. But to-day there is more discipline, and we have understood however imperfectly, the meaning of Non-Co-operation. I, therefore, think the chances of boycott are far greated now than before. The most valuable and effective instrument for destruction of Councils is in this amendment which is a compromise between the two schools of thought. Show your spirit of compromise by your votes."

KUMARI LAJJAVATI FOR COUNCILS.

Kumari Lajjavati seconded Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment. She said she had become a convert to the compromise resolution only a few minutes ago. Before that she was with Mr. Rajagopalachari. The conversion was due to the belief that by adopting the original motion the Congress would narrow its circle, while by accepting Mr. Iyengar's amendment it would widen it. She appealed to the delegates not to vote on party lines but to keep the country, interest above party considerations and to stand by that which gave them a united front.

Mr. Dip Narain Singh who had also drifted from Rajagopalachari's camp supported Mr. Iyengar. He said the Congress wanted to capture the electorates and also if possible convert to their point of view the Moderates.

The small percentage of voters at the last elections was explained by the Government as due to the apathy of voters and the non-realisation of the new responsibility. They should expose this misrepresentation.

FUTILITY OF CONTESTING ELECTIONS.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar explained that of those contending motions that of Mr. Rajagopalachari left the position as it existed. Now both Mr. Iyengar and Pandit Motilal favoured contesting the elections with this distinction that the former declared the intention of not sitting in the Councils, while the latter left it to the next Congress, to state with what programme, the elections should be contested. He appealed to the delegates to vote on the merits of the rival positions taken up and not be led away by ideas of the fate of the Congress due to division in their ranks. The speaker prized the unfettered judgment of the Congress above all other considerations and believed that a nation which blindly followed a leader or leaders was heading for decay.

WEAPONS AT DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

Supposing they decided in favour of contesting the elections the diehard Government at home may change the statute at one night's sitting or the Government of India may change the rules, but if none of these happened and even if they got the majority they had to face a provision in the Reforms Act which had not existed in the previous constitution and which was extremely tyrannical. This authorised the Viceroy and the Governors to dissolve the Councils as often as they liked without assigning any reasons for it. Government may naturally be expected to retaliate by resorting to dissolving the Councils and tiring out both candidates and electorates. Moreover Government would pose as martyrs before the outside world and would have its sympathy and would be able to propagate that Orientals were not fit for Western methods of Government.

What then was the use of mad and useless waste of money and time? There was no parallel in the history of the world to such a futile attempt. They should also remember that Government could do without Councils, that it was armed with numerous acts to maintain law and order and collect taxes. Continuing, he pointed out that voters would be confused by a fundamentally different change of direction which would arrest the progress made in the mentality of masses by Gandhiji's programme.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachari [illegible] the reported intention of [illegible]-Council leaders to withdraw their active participation in the Congress activities if the verdict went against them. He would regret if those leaders retired but he asked the Congress not to sacrifice its independent judgment for personalities. It should entrust itself to God and if an officerless regiment was led to victory by a private in France during the great war, God would help the Congress in ransoming a great cause.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

At this stage Mr. Abdul Rahman (Punjab) moved the adjournment of the debate order to allow the Subjects Committee meet to consider the serious situation cre ed at the Lausanne Conference with a v to launch Civil Disobedience at once. motion for adjournment was negatived an overwhelming majority. The debate Council resolutions was resumed.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyengar then spoke support of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's compr mise proposition. He said that althou he was absolutely convinced of the unwisdom of Council entry he strongly supported the amendment because it was a fair compromise between the conflicting views and a compromise was essential at this stage of the Congress. He pointed to the Nagpur compromise which Mahatma Gandhi had concluded to maintain the very unity which was again threatened to-day and advised all to follow Mahatma Gandhi's example at the present delicate juncture.

PUNDIT MOTILAL EXPLAINS.

Pundit Motilal Nehru at this stage explained his position. He said he considered his own amendment more prudent than that of Mr. Iyengar as it left the Congress to decide after one year in the light of circumstances then prevailing as to what programme Congress candidates should adopt, while Mr. Iyengar committed them to a policy beforehand. But as Mr. Iyengar's amendment was put as a compromise and as he wanted to show that his own mind was equally opposed to entry into Councils, he would accept the compromise, provided the Congress also accepted it. Otherwise, he would press his own amendment, which he considered the better of the two. He honestly believed that, comparing the result of boycott at the last election, his mehod was the better to achieve the same purpose. It

(Continued on next page.)

MATERIALISTIC ENGLAND.

"GREED—THE BESETTING SIN."

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The most striking passage in the Archbishop of Canterbury's New Year Message is the reference to the "sheer materialism, blunt, patent and unabashed which seems sometimes to wax rather than to wane in England's home circles." He says that the cases selfishness and greed of gain go hand in hand with the weakening of health and home ties and the simple domestic obligations formerly considered distinctly English.—Reuter.

THE INGOLDSTADT INCIDENTS.

GERMAN APOLOGIES READ IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—M. Poincare in the French Chamber referred to the Passau and Ingoldstadt incidents and read out apologies from the Reich. He enumerated the sanctions imposed and added that the Ambassadors' Conference would only declare itself satisfied when the local sanctions were completely carried out and the guilty police officers removed. He declared that the Control Commissions were no longer meeting with the difficulties encountered before. The Ambassadors' conference had taken up a vigorous attitude and he hoped the example would serve for the future.—Reuter.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL HOME.

AMERICAN APPROVAL OF ALLIED DEMAND.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Lausanne.—The American delegation's Armenian declaration has been accompanied by evidence collected from American societies and organisations regarding the proposed Armenian home. The delegation has also issued a statement to the Press declaring that though it is not negotiating a peace treaty for submitting definite plans for adjustments to which the United States could not become a signatory, it has intimated to the Conference its full approval of the demand of Lord Curzon and other Allied statesmen for a practicable plan for an Armenian National Home. The delegation has sought and has obtained views of those representing the movement in the United States and has laid these views before the Conference.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

There was a demonstration to-day by the London Unemployed Organisation to welcome three hundred and forty unemployed who had marched from Scotland to London. It was held in Trafalgar Square. A speaker said that six marchers had been arrested that morning after a baton charge in Battersea because they went to the Guardians and demanded food. The marchers had locked the Guardians up in the Council Chamber, but the police were summoned and broke down the doors and flung out the marchers. The latter then endeavoured to enter a restaurant and get some refreshments, saying that Battersea Guardians would pay the bill; but police, mounted and on foot, charged them.

The speaker added that the six men who had been arrested were now in jail with skulls battered. He threatened to retaliate.—Reuter.

FRENCH WORKS IN SYRIA.

[illegible]TS 10 MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed all departmental estimates including an increase of three million francs making a total of ten million for French works in Syria.—Reuter.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—The Marquess of Crewe, on taking over his functions at the British Embassy, presented his credentials to President Millerand to-day. He assured M. Millerand of British confidence in close union between England and France. President Millerand referred to the memories of the War and declared that the two countries would agree as regards realisation of the minimum satisfaction which could be derived in peace, no reduction of which could be accepted.—Reuter.

SILVER MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The annual circular of Mocatta and Goldsmid anticipates that the effect of cessation of silver purchases under the Pittman Act will be largely discounted sometime before it takes place. On the contrary sales of Continental silver show signs of decreasing. Supplies will be considerably reduced by the time American production comes into the market. Thus two abnormalities tend to disappear simultaneously. The report points to China as the predominant factor in the market last year. Her operations include larger imports direct from San Francisco and the circular expresses the opinion that the large amount of silver taken by China is all the more remarkable, since the European exchanges seriously affected trade there.—Reuter.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND VERSUS NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Wellington (New Zealand).—The first of the series of three Test Matches between sand people. The ground was in good condition. A. C. Maclaren—who captains the M. C. C. side—won the toss and England made four hundred and thirty-two runs for seven wickets. Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe made an aggressive sixty-three and T. C. Lowry (Somerset) added fifty-four. Maclaren's innings totalled a hundred and sixty-two unfinished and was a magnificent, all-round exhibition which provoked frequent applause. He hit one six and twenty-five fours. J. F. Maclean (Worcestershire) is fifty-five not out. Play will be resumed on Monday.—Reuter.

MARCEL NILLES BEAT FRANK MORAN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—In a twenty rounds prize fight, Marcel Nilles, the French Heavyweight Champion, defeated Frank Moran on points to-night.

"A GAMBLE AGAINST WEATHER"

TASK OF CONQUERING EVEREST.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Dr. Howard Somervill, lecturing at King's College, said to-day that climbing Mount Everest was very much a matter of luck, because the mountain itself was not difficult. Variable conditions constituted an obstacle in view of the possibilities of storm, of wind with blizzard and avalanche, combined with the slow rate of marching owing to the rarified air of the heights. One could never say whether the attempt would succeed in climbing Everest. It was a gamble against weather. If good weather should come, some of them would get up the mountain when they tried again in 1924.—Reuter.

HEAVY ATLANTIC STORM.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Torrential rains and tempestuous gales on land and sea marked the closing days of the year. At sea a baby was born on an American liner bound for Plymouth while mountainous seas pounded the ship and smashed the portholes. The infant is thriving splendidly. Other ships crossing the Atlantic also report bad buffeting. Snow fell heavily in Northumberland. Houses in many parts of the country were flooded. Hundreds of acres of arable land were submerged in the Isle of Sheppey which was isolated owing to the suspension of rail traffic due to roughness in the Medway and the wrecking of King's Ferry Bridge. A heavy pavilion roof at Barking was lifted off a building by the hurricane, the gust carrying it away. Hundreds of telegraph wires are being carried in its train. It eventually landed on the railway. A water-main burst at New Cross converting the main street into a river. Basement houses were swamped and [illegible]ams were compelled to stop owing [illegible]ction of the current.—Reuter.

STA[illegible] PRICES.

[illegible]withstand[illegible] the elect[illegible] ained from [illegible] ons of 1920 [illegible] to b[illegible] ves to the [illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Marseilles [illegible] ised Parliamentary Mission leaves immediately on route for Indo-China and calls at the Dutch East Indies and Malay States to consult rubbergrowers in its endeavour to establish a basis of agreement with the object of stabilising prices. After that the mission proceeds to Indo-China to study the possibilities of colonial production with a view to framing French policy with regard to raw materials.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Council of the League of Nations will meet on January 23rd when the most important subjects will be discussed. It will deal with the Austrian economic reforms.—Reuter.

EDITOR & PRINTER OF "JANASAKTI" ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, December 31.

Mr. B. N. Rau, Sessions Judge of Sylhet has delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Editor and the printer of the "Janasakti," a local vernacular newspaper who had been convicted by the Magistrate under section 153A Indian Penal Code. The subject matter of the charge contained in an article published in that paper in respect of a search of the house of a Mahomedan in which it was stated that the Gurkha Police desecrated the sacred Koran. The Judge found that the Gurkhas unwittingly damaged the Koran without the knowledge of the Police Inspector in charge. The Court held that the article in question was a bona fide attempt of an honest journalist to tell Government that Korans were actually desecrated during the search and as such the article was covered by the explanation to the section. The Judge set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted both the appellants.

CHARITY CINEMA SHOW AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Ten thousand rupees were raised at the special cinematograph performance given at the Madan Theatre and the Palace of Varieties to-night in aid of the Lady Reading Women of India Fund. The Viceroy and Lady Reading were present and the attendance included the leading residents of Calcutta as well as people well-known in other parts of Bengal. There was keen demand for boxes, as much as one thousand rupees being paid by a Bengali nobleman for the occupation of one box.

A notable feature of the performance was Messrs. J. F. Madan and Company's Calcutta topical which gave interesting series of pictures illustrating the race for Viceroys Cup, Calcutta Polo Tournament and the Viceregal Garden Party at Belvedere on Thursday.

Dr. B. J. S. Acharya resigned from the Mysore Medical Service to take up as [illegible]

CONSTERNATION AT GAYA.

MUSLIMS RESOLVE TO STAND BY TURKS.

HINDUS READY TO STAND BY MUSLIMS.

"CHRONICLE'S" SERVICES APPRECIATED.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PICKTHALL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

All Muslim circles here have been thrown into considerable ferment in receipt of the news this morning of unfavourable developments at Lausanne. The action of the British Government in ordering warships to the Near East and the reported intransigeance of Lord Curzon in respect of Mosul and the Capitulations have been regarded as an ultimatum to the Turks, which Muslims here are in no mood to treat lightly. They consider that the recent events in connection with Lalsanne Conference point to aggressive hostile designs against Turkish Sovereignty, and are consequently very much disturbed. The Muslims consider it their bounden duty to stand by the Turks in every eventuality. The latest news available here has thrown every other question into the background and the Muslims are determined to bring pressure on the Government here by resorting immediate Civil Disobedience should the British Government and its Allies make no leat hostile move against Turkey. It seems that the Hindus will in body stand by the Muslims in this the most critical hour of Islam and Khilafat. On receipt of the news this morning the Muslims who are here, in a large body, assembled in the open ground of Babi Ali in Khilafatabad and resolved to sacrifice everything for the Khilafat.

Speeches were made by Mr. Sherwani and Dr. Sayed Mahmud, explaining the present position regarding the Conference. Mr. Sherwani regardid the news as a God-send just at the moment when the country was likely to be divided on the inconsequential issues, and hoped that Muslims and Hindus would stand fast by each other and sink all differences.

Bi Amman whose arrival was the occasion of tremendous ovation, has contributed immensely to the determination of the Muslims. It is likely that an adjournment of the Congress will be moved to enable the Turkish question with reference to negatiation at Lausanne to be discussed as a matter of urgent public importance.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

INDIA STARTS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

As I have already stated in my earlier telegram that the news concerning the Lausanne Conference spread here like wildfire in no time and all the camps were astir with unprecedented life and activity. Hindus including a big Sikh Jatha proceeded to Khilafatabad and demonstrated their sympathy with their Muslim brothers. All Muslims who are here either as delegates or visitors assembled in the open square of Babi Ali—the name for that part of Khilafatabad which is reserved for the leading members of the Khilafat Committee and held on open air demonstration which was at once impressive and also noted for its enthusiasm. There were about two thousand people present and the number was increased considerably when Hindus began to arrive from other camps to extend their hand of fellowship to and assure their Muslim brothers of their sympathy and support. An Akali Jatha of about hundred strong also arrived and joined the demonstrators.

MR. SHERWANI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherwani addressing the assembly explained the situation and particularly detailed the latest news concerning the Near East situation which was available up to the moment. He regarded the latest developments as a Godsend especially at the present time when there were differences between Hindus and Mussalmans. Continuing, Mr. Sherwani said "That old friend of India and Islam" Lord Curzon had uttered words of threat and ordered British fleet to proceed to the Dardanlles to coerce the Turks to sign an iniquitous treaty, but those in India, Hindus and Muslims would sink all their differences and stand shoulder to shoulder for the defence of the Khilafat and the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab. (Applause.) This opportunity said Mr. Sherwani should not be lost and Muslims unmindful of the present critical controversy should once and for all make up their minds to sink all differences and present a bold front against the unparalleled aggression of the Allies on Turkey. He then impressed on them that this was the proper time for starting and not talking of civil disobedience.

When Mr. Sherwani concluded one of the audience enquired why the British were persisting for keeping the Turks out of Mosul.

Mr. Sherwani replied that oil was the foremost consideration of the British.

DR. MAHMUD'S EXHORTATION.

Dr. Syed Mahamud next said that the situation was very grave and in the event of war or any other hostile move of the Allies against Turkey it was the duty of the Muslims to [illegible]d up for Turkey. They in India could [illegible]a Turks particularly by bringing to be[illegible] the Gove[illegible] pressu[illegible] by re[illegible]

Mahatma Gandhi and said that if Mahatmaji were in their midst to-day they had not the least misgivings as to what he would have done. He hoped that the Hindu brothers would remain true to Mahatma's teachings and identify themselves with their Muslim brothers in defence of the Khilafat. Finally Dr. Mahmud referred to the feeling among the Arabs. He said that many Arabs whom he had met had been discontented with the new form of slavery which had been fastened on them and in fact were anxious to be rid of it.

Moulana Abdul Kadir of Lahore said that in order to ensure unanimity and solidarity in the country the question of Council entry should be shelved. He hoped that the Congress Leaders would see eye to eye with the Muslim leaders and give up the question of Council entry and join the Muslims in starting Civil Disobedience. He urged them all to present an united front in the situation that had arisen.

Pandit Harkarnath Mishra said that the country must be allowed to launch Civil Disobedience. Preparation would take long time and by that time enthusiasm of people would evaporate. He thought.

(Message incomplete.)

KHILAFAT DEMANDS.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT LAUSANNE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

The Khilafat Conference has unanimously adopted a resolution which after referring to the serious situation at Lausanne created by the unjust attitude of the Allies and after pointing out that civil disobedience is the best weapon for the Mussalmans of India to force the hands of the Government—attainment of their Khilafat demands urges the Mussalmans of India to oppose for the sake of preservation of the Khilafat all those forces which are arrayed against the Turks.

The Conference dropped the consideration of the resolutions regarding the Councils with a view to concentrate all their efforts on helping the Turks and safeguarding the Khilafat. Speeches were delivered in support of the resolution and the British Government was warned of the consequences of precipitating an Indian war. They said the Muslims would to the last man stand by the Turks and place the requirements of their religion above that of man made law and disobey the laws of the land and take steps to give practical demonstration of their sympathies with the Turks.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

SERVICES APPRECIATED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

The Khilafat Conference, at its sitting last night, passed the following resolution. This Conference places on record its appreciation of the "Bombay Chronicle" and its distinguished Editor Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall for services the paper has rendered to the country, especially to the cause of the Khilafat. This Conference appeals to all Musulmans to render every possible help to the paper.

The resolution was moved by M. Mozzam Ali, who in his speech recounted the valuable services rendered by the "Chronicle" especially its talented Editor Mr. Pickthall, both to the cause of Indian nationalism and the Khilafat and Islam

Seth Khatri of Bombay paid a stirring tribute to Mr. Pickthall, pointing out how when the Khilafat was faced with many doubts and difficulties when enemies of Islam were doing their utmost to discredit the Khilafat, Mr. Pickthall had through "The Chronicle", preached to them a message of hope and goodwill and sustained faith of Muslim India through the severest crisis and darkest hours for Islam. He emphasised the Muslims were deeply grateful both to Mr. Pickthall and the "Chronicle" and urged it was the duty of Muslims to stand by "The Chronicle" under all circumstances.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

REVIEW OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

The Khilafat Conference sat for four hours to-night Seth Ahmad Haji Sadiq Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee presented the annual report of the Committee for the year 1922, reviewing the work accomplished during the year. Details were given of funds collected fo various purposes and their disposal. The report claimed great [illegible] for the Khilafat movement [illegible]ee years of its existence [illegible]

the proposal of the Angora National Assembly as reported by Reuter to summon a conference representing the world of Islam to secure approval to the election of Sultan Abdul Majeed as Khalifa and to discuss there important questions and requested that the venue of the proposed conference be fixed at a proper place, preferably, Angora and that the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, be informed regarding the number of representatives of India to the conference and the date of its session. The second resolution passed urged boycott of British goods. It originally appeared on the agenda informally passed by the Khilafat Subjects Committee. As the Congress rejected to-day the resolution for boycott of British goods, the Khilafat conference passed its resolution in amended form, appointing its own sub-committee to recommend a scheme for successful boycott. Abortive attempts were made by certain speakers to amend the resolution so as to do away with the proposal for a sub-committee and straight away resolve to boycott all British goods. Mr. Sherwani pointed out the difference between passing a resolution and acting upon it. He hoped that the name of the conference would not be discredited by the passing of the resolution in an impracticable form. A committee of experts was necessary to recommend the means of making boycott effective. The third resolution sympathised with the oppressed Mussalmans of Morocco in their struggle against Spain for freedom under the leadership of Abdul Karim.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PICKTHALL.

The conference passed another resolution appreciating the services of the "Bombay Chronicle" and of its editor Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall in the cause of the Khilafat and appealed to all Muhammadans to help the "Chronicle" in every possible way. The last resolution proposed to establish an Educational fund for financing the Aligarh National Muslim University with a view to help the spread of national education and also to strenghen the position of the institution, which was the first to be brought into existence by the non-co-operation movement and which was the bigvest Muslim educational institution of its kind established in the course of the non-co-operation movement and which was the biggest tion movement.

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from previous page.)

left him unmoved whether he was a leader or not. His love was for clean weapons to attain Swaraj without bending before anybody and he meant to pursue that end with full faith in non-cooperation. Pundit Motilal's proposition runs thus:—

"It is resolved with reference to the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee that non-cooperators should contest the elections on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swaraj in accordance with the principle of non-violent non-cooperation and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority. It is further resolved that in view of the new Councils assembling early in January 1924 the Congress session of 1923 be held during the first instead of the last week of December and the matter be again brought up for such final mandate by the Congress as it may under the circumstances deem fit to issue."

Mr. Ragendra Prasad said there was no one in the House more anxious for unity and compromise than himself, but he deeply regretted that he saw no benefit in the acceptance of the compromise and could not believe how by even capturing all seats they could paralyse the Government.

Mr. Shri Prakash supported Mr. Iyengar and urged Congress to avoid a split.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PLEA FOR COUNCILS.

Pundit Malaviya next addressed the House. His view was that the Government of the country lay in entering the Councils with a view to stop the mad course of repression which the Government was pursuing, to secure the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, to force the hands of Government, to effect retrenchment, reduce expenditure and lighten the burden as they were all taxpayers. Government was too stone-hearted to be moved by the sacrificing spirit which made them flood the jails. He believed Government was mad because the watchman was asleep and the moment they got into the Councils they could regulate Government activities to the benefit of the country. The speaker believed in giving battle by all weapons. He could follow wholeheartedly both the constructive and Council programmes simultaneously.

"REMEMBER AN OLD M[illegible]S WORD."

He deprecated the attempt of [illegible]as of Gandhi, the great vaid (doctor) in persisting in the prescription of the *vaid* in his absence and in the light of totally different circumstances. The boycott of Councils was part of the programme for attainment of Swaraj within a year, but when that year had passed without bringing them Swaraj, they must now change their programme. Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment was he thought better than that of Mr. Iyengar inasmuch as it left a clear twelve months to decide what shall be India's programme at the end of that period and he commended it for acceptance by the Congress. Concluding Panditji referring to himself said "Remember an old man's words. You will repent it later, if you reject them now."

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S REPLY.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari then replied to the debate. He asked the Congress to remember that no great change from the present programme could be recommended by any but the wisest and greatest of leaders. It was not possible for small men to ask Congress to take a line different from what this House sitting at Calcutta decided after careful consideration. It was, therefore, natural that the biggest of leaders should now

50,000 VOLUNTEERS AND RS. 25 LAKHS.

PREPARATION FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN.

"RELEA[illegible]

G[illegible]

INDIAN CHRIS[illegible] D[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED[illegible] LU[illegible]

The Indian Christian [illegible] it, session to-day, after [illegible] condemning the present [illegible] policy and opining that [illegible] attainment of drastic [illegible] through increasing the [illegible] services. The Conference [illegible] with the views of Mr. Ga[illegible] ty, considering the saintli[illegible] eminence and sincerity of h[illegible] bitterness created in the [illegible] of his detention urged u[illegible] desirablity of his early [illegible] commended the discontin[illegible] representation if possibl[illegible] electorates at any rate.

LATE BABU A. C.

G. O. M. OF B[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED[illegible] FA[illegible]

Babu Ambika Charan [illegible] president of the Lucknow [illegible] National Congress [illegible] suffering from heart a[illegible] about week, died this m[illegible] He was aged about se[illegible]

Babu Ambika [illegible] early this morni[illegible] as the grand old [illegible] ardent Congressm[illegible] cooperation move[illegible] judgment he sa[illegible] Lucknow and [illegible] Lucknow compact [illegible] Hindus and the [illegible] opposition in the [illegible] days, he was resp[illegible] and the non-offic[illegible] Moderate leader in Beng[illegible] ing part in all public [illegible] country. He was the le[illegible] and had extensive practi[illegible]

KARACHI CHAMB[illegible] STATE CONTROL [illegible]

(ASSOCIATED[illegible] .K[illegible]

A special meeting of [illegible] of Commerce yesterda[illegible] out by a small ma[illegible] Webb's proposal that t[illegible] should support the Ben[illegible] mbers' views as to [illegible] East Indian and Gr[illegible] Railways by companies[illegible] ed in India rather [illegible] direct. The Karachi [illegible] committed to the opi[illegible] of E. I. R. and G[illegible] the expiry of the pr[illegible] be taken over by the [illegible] of those railways to[illegible] the Boards of Mana[illegible]

GOVERNOR ARRI[illegible]

His Excellency the [illegible] arrived at Karachi t[illegible] inspecting the Royal [illegible] ceeded to Governme[illegible] accorded interviews [illegible] Among his engagemen[illegible] and the Girl Guides [illegible] attends divine service[illegible]

Official a[illegible]

His Excellency the [illegible] views on December 2[illegible] gentlemen:—The Rev[illegible] Sahib Zada Mirza Mo[illegible] Mohendra Ranjan Ro[illegible] the Maharaja of Kasi[illegible] Dewan Bahadur S[illegible] been permanently [illegible] Superintendent of P[illegible] Service and confirmed [illegible] of Police Madras City [illegible]

paratory measure to [illegible] Disobedience. The [illegible] position in the Com[illegible] by a majority.

BOYCOTT OF BRITI[illegible]

(FROM OUR OW[illegible]

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GAYA SOCIA[illegible]

(ASSOCI[illegible]

The Social Confe[illegible] dency of Mr. Jaya[illegible] *inter alia* for the [illegible] uplift of women [illegible] system and their [illegible] re-marriage and [illegible] marriage and [illegible] classes. Mr. [illegible] "Indian Social [illegible] secretary for [illegible] The Go-Par[illegible] met under the [illegible] Thirth in the [illegible] charya (now [illegible] solutions [illegible] The Confe[illegible] to protect [illegible]

RISIS AT LAUSANNE.

ER TURKISH JUDICIARY.

IES' MOVE TO REPLACE CAPITULATIONS.

T OF "TRANSITION REGIME."

G TO TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY.

RZON'S OUTBURST.

al Correspondent at
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NE, Dec. 29, (Noon).

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justice being one of the exclusive attributes of sovereignty, any interference with that exercise, any participation in the application of the laws for the organisation of tribunals, any restriction on the appointment of magistrates are so many infringements of sovereignty which no independent State could admit. The obligation for the Turkish Government," Ismet continued, "to recruit its magistrates from a list presented to it, an international organism when those magistrates would exercise their functions in the name of the Turkish State and would be paid by it, constitutes no less an infringement of its sovereignty. Among the motives which have led the Allies to propose such a system, certain considerations relative to Turkish laws and the capacity of Turkish magistrates were mentioned in the Sub-Committee. The Turkish delegation maintains that the present state of Turkish legislation responds completely to the needs and necessities of modern life. Turkey has been at work for more than 60 years, introducing important reforms in her legislation, reorganising the tribunals and promulgating laws upon the European models. She has constantly followed up the progress made in the domain of justice and, spite the clogs upon her, has not hesitated to walk in the paths of reform.

TURKISH CIVIL CODE.

As for the allegation made in the Sub-Committee that the Turkish civil code has a religious basis which does not respond to present needs, the Turkish delegation would like to remark that, whatever, may be its sources, the Turkish civil code presents no notable dissemblance with the foreign codes as far as basic principles are concerned, and that, besides, no State having a civil code identical with that of another State, the observation of certain differenees can in no way detract from the value. On the other hand it must be noted that even under the regime of the capitulations, even before the promulgation of the laws at present in force, the Turkish Tribunals administered alike for Turks and foreign subjects the arrangements and legal regulations existing in the country. The only derogation of the fundamental laws brought by the Capulations was the necessity of producing credential proofs and the exclusion of testimonial proof. Now, for a long time past the code of Turkish civil procedure, generalising this rule, admits only written proof. When the Turkish laws have been applied to foreigners for centuries without a break, it, is sought to aggravate the existing state of things by the application of other laws than those at present in force even in the isle of Cyprus, where the regime of the Capitulations has long disappeared! As for the capacity of Turkish magistrates, whom the Sub-Committee, which recognising their integrity, pretend incapable of properly applying modern laws, they have exercised the judicial functions, without the collaboration of any foreign elements, for centuries. The creation of a Mixed Chamber at Constantinople recently is not an outcome of the capitulations but is an abusive extension of the Chambers of Commerce consisting of notables, which had originally for task the application of the customs usual among merchants. We think it unnecessary to detail the defects of the system seeing the unfortunate results, that this arbitrary organisation engendered even for the interests of foreigners. Moreover, even after the creation of the Mixed Chamber, the most important cases relating to land and house property, leases and agreements, and all cases concerning the great companies of foreign capital came exclusively within the competence of tribunals composed solely of Turkish magistrates recruited for the last forty years from among the doctors and licentiates of a faculty of Law created on the Western mode and having the same curriculum. Can anyone pretend that the level of instruction of the Turkish magistrates is inferior to that of some neighbouring countries where there is no question whatever of introducing an exceptional judicial system No arrangement concerning the introduction of foreign elements into the Turkish magistracy was foreseen even by the capitulations. The Turkish delegation has reason to hope that it is not in the intention of the Powers to impose a regime consecrating, under another name and form, the burdens of the capitulary regime.

PROPOSED SYSTEM IS CONDEMNABLE.

It is necessary to underline that it is not the word but the system and the principle which Turkey condemns in order to recover her independence and soverignty. The Allies ask for guarantees for their subjects; but guarantees exist already n our laws and

(Continued on next page.)

A FALLEN CASTE.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY?

PUNDIT MALAVIYA AT HINDU MAHASABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 30.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya expounded his views on "Hindu Muslim unity and the only means to maintain it." In his Presidential Address at the sessions of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which was held in the Congress pandal this morning. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman, Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates hoped that Hindus would realise the supreme necessity of unity among all communities and that they would give serious consideration to the organisation of an All-India Hindu Raksha Society for the protection of Hindu rights.

Pundit Malaviya said the Hindu community had degenerated more then any other sister community inhabiting India. Her birthrate had decreased, the death rate had increased, and cowardice had taken place of bravery. All this had occurred because they had ignored their Dharma and had taken to child-marriage and had allowed other evils to enter into their social system What was Hindu Dharma? It told them to respect other religions, to be tolerant, never to be aggressive; but it also enjoined upon them not to hesitate for a moment to lay down even their lives if their Dharma was attacked. In the observance of this Dharma alone to its very letter and spirit lay the true solution of the problem of Hindu-Moslem Unity. He was convinced that no unity could be maintained unless both Hindus and Mussalmans individually felt strong enough to defend themselves against attacks by the bad elements of the other. He did not say this in order to prepare Hindus for aggressive ends, but to remove the only cause of conflict. The breeches in the past were due mainly to the weakness of the Hindus. The bad elements among the Mahomedans, feeling sure that the Hindus were cowards attacked them, and the Hindus, instead of coming out of their homes to cope with the disturbing factor to put down, ran away in cowardice. The moment the strength of the opposition was realised the aggressor would disappear and this was true both in case of the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

AN INEVITABLE CONCLUSION.

After working for a long time in the public service, he had come to only one conclusion on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity and it was that, each should feel that the other wa sstrong enough to ward off successfully any unjust attack by the other and thus alone would harmony be maintained. He wanted Indian manhood and womanhood to realise its duty of defending itself. He would like to see their women armed with guns and revolvers like English women to defend their honour against those who attacked them.

Proceeding, Pundit Malaviya appealed to the Hindus to be genuine, firm, strong Hindus but to realise that they were Indians first and Hindus next. He suggested that in all villages Hindu Sabhas should be started and once a month they should hold a joint meeting of all communities in villages to promote unity among them and to settle common problems in the spirit of give and take. Once a month they should also hold a meeting of the Hindu Sabha exclusively for their socio-religious affairs with a view to regenerate their community which had behind it a great name and a great civilisation. Concluding Pundit Malaviya appealed for the removal of untouchability by means of a feeling of love for the untouchables and lifting them up. He entreated them to love their poorer brethren and improve their position and not to let them fall a prey to other religions which were converting them.

INCOME TAX IN COLONIES.

INTER DEPT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on income tax in the Colonies not possessing responsible Government has drafted a model ordinance. They recommend that this be sent to all the colonies and the protectorates where income tax laws are already enforced and that the Colonial Governments be advised to repeal the exising laws and introduce fresh legislation on the lines of the ordinance. The provisions of the ordinance are mainly based on the United Kingdom procedure. The Committee suggest the colonies should tax income originating in the colony or received in the colony. With regard to the assessment of business profits tax they suggest it should be levied on the "chargable income" of any person for the year the preceding the year of assessment. A flat rate tax should be adopted in the case of the companies. The Governor of a Colony may by proclamation exempt from the tax the interest on Government loans. As regards assessment of the non-resident traders the committee recommend the appointment of an agent in the United Kingdom of each colony for imposing income tax.—Reuter.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

FUSION OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM

MR. M.R. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA. Dec. 29.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Bombay presiding over the Social Conference held this morning in the Jamait-ul-Ulema Pandal said the solitary merit of the Montagu-Chelmsford report and in a much smaller measure of the Government of India Act that followed it lies in the circumstance, that they recognise however feebly the principle that Government cannot be carried on through agency of a dominating alien caste and that all such Government must be short lived. The period of its duration will really depend on the sternness and persistence of our efforts to do away with this superior caste, whatever contrary terms the preamble of the Government of India Act may employ. Goodwill between all classes is therefore the prime necessity of the hour. Those who yielded at Lucknow the claim of the Muhamadans for representation beyond their numerical strength were acting on this self same principle. "Put the Moderates and Englishmen at ease." This sententious advice of Mahatma Gandhi likewise proceeded on the same principle. The Bardoli resolution accepts the same principle in so far as it prevents the exercise of correction by social boycott and lays down that in order to promote and emphasise unity among all classes and races and mutual goodwill the establishment of which is aim of that political movement, a social service department should be organised that would render help to all irrespective of differences in times of illness and accident. A note was added at the end of the resolution enjoining on followers of that movement the duty of regarding it as privilege to render personal service in case of illness or accident to every person whether English or Indian.

FUSION OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

When Mahatma Gandhi laid down this injunction he was freely responding to the genius of his race and his claim to eminence can be rested with sufficient strength on this single circumstance that he has had the clearness of vision and boldness of outlook to accept this essential principle of reform in a domain of human efforts, which has often been associated with bloodshed and revolution. The Bardoli resolution in my opinion therefore typifies the great change that has come over the definition of social reform in this country. It has come to mean that social service and social reconstruction should pervade all categories of our national life. For long time social reform was more or less a domestic problem of high caste Hindus, widow re. marriage, female education, caste tyranny and such other problems which had their significance mostly in high caste Hindu life. In the entire scheme of social reconstruction politics takes its proper place as being only one department concerned with the collective activities of the State. The great feature of the present nationalist movement is that its leader persistently attempted the whole. He was in the enjoyment if his liberty to put politics on the basis of social service. The old and time worn barriers between social and political reform he has endeavoured to demolish as far as it lay in his power.

IDEALS OF GOVERNMENT.

The tendency in India has been marked of regarding Government as an establishment formed chiefly for the purpose if developing and exploiting the industries of the country. The peace and order of society and maintenance and protectiin of its resources and revenues were regarded as its chief function. The altered definition of reform as a species of social service and reconstruction will have the advantage of our requiring as the sole test of success and efficiency of the State, whether it has promoted the social welfare of the citizen and not merely worked for the stability of the system under which peace and security are ensured. The object of social reform will be in the new era to insist that the promotion of the health and happiness of human beings shall be given first place in the administration of the affairs if the country and that the raising of the average intelligence, efficiency, happiness and well being in the country shall be the main purpose of constitutional reform. Thus social reform has come to occupy its true basis. Its goal now is to ensure perfect heredity and perfect environment for the average man and the country. Its alliance with political reform is now firmer than before. That society is an organism in which every part has a living relation to every other part is now the principle tenet in the working faith of the sicial reformer. He is no more a solitary worker isolated or in hostility with his fellow-worker in the political field. They are now allies. They can mutually help and cooperate. Their efforts supplement each ither. They can often interchange their fields of action and relieve each other's toil and burden.

Among those present were Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Social Reformer", Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Tyabjee. There were also a large number of lady delegates.

WAR FOR MOSUL OIL?

FATE OF HUMANITY AT STAKE.

CONFERENCE APPROACHES ITS CRITICAL STAGE

MINORITIES' BOGEY—A MERE PRETEXT FOR MOSUL.

CURZON BLUNDERBUSS!

WANTED NEW MENTALITY—NEW METHODS.

(BY FELIX VALYI.)

PARIS, Dec. 29.

One deadlock after another has followed every speech of Lord Curzon who seems to hold fast to his reputation of old-fashioned statesman. Unfortunately nobody is the dupe of Reuter's official version of what happened at Lausanne. The Conference has reached the most critical stage, after six weeks' bargaining, on the Mosul oil centre. The supreme crisis came in when the Turks declared that they are determined to insist on Mosul, adding that if Mosul is returned to Turkey every other matter can be settled. Ismet Pasha repeated this in his interview published to-day by the "Matin". The issues raised regarding Minorities and the protection of foreigners are only pretexts to squeeze the oil-centre from Turkey. Curzon's statement against Turkish intentions concerning foreigners might be countered by Lord St. Davids' statement at the annual meeting of the Smyrna-Aidin Railway Co., last September. Lord St. Davids expressed the Company's keen gratitude to Angora. for having protected British property by special troops against Greek destructive methods.

ABSOLUTE BREAKDOWN IN SIGHT.

"The strongly worded letter in which Curzon uncompromisingly refused restitution of Mosul quoting Britain's pledges to Irak and duties to the Arabs and to the League of Nations may lead to grave consequences for the whole world. All the resources of the old diplomacy are exhausted and an absolute breakdown is in sight."

The final form of the Allied proposals will take the tone of Curzon's covering letter. No man knows what will happen when the proposed rough draft of the peace treaty has been handed to the Turks. Nothing has been accomplished but the whole ground has been explored and the impression is growing that a fair compromise is impossible with Lord Curzon.

READY TO RISK-WAR FOR OIL!!

For the supposed oil of Mosul Curzon seems ready to risk war. The "Times" declares that the Turks will stand utterly alone in the civilized world. That would be possible only if the world would accept without the slightest criticism Reuter's version of the responsibility for the breakdown. The simple truth is that the misery and ruin of the civilized world may be the consequence of the narrow-minded egoism of the old diplomacy which prefers to set fire to the whole of Europe and Asia than to share the oil supremacy with others on a footing of equality. The sharp criticism Curzon opposed to Ismet might be returned against its author. The reluctance of Turkey to accept as genuine the good will of Lord Curzon is evident. But every energetic speech of the latter gave the proof that Curzon has learnt nothing from recent events in Asia Minor. Having shared the whole Eastern policy of Lloyd George, with full responsibility during the last three years, Lord Curzon seems to be unable to understand the psychology of Turkey and Islam. His attitude at Lausanne with his pseudo-energetic threatening gestures once a week is the most tremendous proof of his old-fashioned diplomatic conception of the part he has to play. He has never understood that English good-will towards Islam would be tested in the question of Turkish independence. It seems to me that Lord Curzon is too ready to face the worst. The complexity of the task in the Near East demands a new mentality in every European statesman, with new methods and generous ideas. Some people thought the gradual education of Lord Curzon to new facts through new events in the East would make of him a new statesman. I am sorry to say that Lausanne has given final evidence that such hopes are vain illusions. Turkey and Islam have nothing to hope from Lord Curzon. The only hope you can cherish is that British public opinion will probably energetically refuse to enter into war for Mosul.

SIR J. CADMAN'S PLAINSPEAKING.

Sir John Cadman, the well-known petroleum expert, stated in a remarkable article in the "Morning Post", that British economic methods may secure oil for the Empire's need in the whole world without political intrigues and annexation if new commercial ideas should be accepted by British finance.

It is an elementary truth of political science that you may secure your business by friendship without the interference of guns and bayonets. Unless this truth shall be recognised by Lord Curzon and unless the new facts of Islamic and Turkish aspirations shall be accepted by the Foreign Office, it seems impossible to secure peace in Asia. The Marquess of Crewe, the new British Ambassador in Paris, as well as General Sir Frederick Maurice recognize this in their articles on Turkey lately published in the "Contemporary Review." Men like Lord Ronaldshay and Lord Meston are asking for new methods in spite of the Western Powers which are driving force in the East. Nationalism, merits the full sympathy of Western thinkers in spite of the Western Powers which are completely bankrupt of ideas.

TURKS—ORIGINATORS OF MINORITIES PROTECTION.

Walter Elliot adds that it must never be forgotten that the Turks came to Europe not as conquerors bearing the sword but as administrators wielding the policeman's baton. It is written that the Balkan peninsula was haunted by the ghosts of dead empires. Vampires who suck blood, not ghosts! The Turk laid those ghosts. He established a compromise to the millennium of savage slaughter. He worked out and put into practice many of the experiments in minority protection which are being brought out as panaceas today. He did this sincerely and better than it will be done to-day, because he believed in it. If we wish to govern Muslim forces we must find some fresh talisman. By opposing such conclusions of Walter Elliot's recent article to the old methods of Lord Curzon I wish to show you that Lord Curzon is not the English nation and that some hope may still be cherished that Britons like Walter Elliot perhaps represent better the state of mind of independent English thinkers than officials and diplomatists. The confusion created at Lausanne would be a desperate thing if such a hope in British public opinion could be destroyed by Reuter's activities. Ask the British tax-paver, ask the British unemployed what they think about the possibility of an Anglo-Turkish war. Bureaucracy and commonsense are not necessarily connected.

TURKISH REPLY RE MOSUL.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The following messages received from Reuter's representative in Lausanne are given in the chronological order:—

The Turkish reply to the British Note regarding Mosul asserts that the Turkish arguments are a result of a comprehensive study, whereas the journey of a few British officials through Mosul is insufficient to establish accurate statistics. The Turks dispute the right of conquest and uphold the principle of self-determination and, "as last word", they declare that logical argument does not exist to justify Mosul's annexation by Iraq.—(Reuter).

SUB-COMMISSION ON MINORITIES.

The Sub-Commission on the Minorities have agreed to avoid interference with the status of families or individuals under Christian rules governing marriage and divorce.—(Reuter.)

NATIONAL HOME FOR ARMENIANS.

The American delegation have made a declaration before the Minorities' Sub-Commission this afternoon emphasising their interest in the provision of refuge for the Armenians; and asking the Sub-Commission to extend full consideration to a plan for National Home for the Armenians.—(Reuter).

ECONOMIC SUB-COMMISSION.

The Economic Sub-Commission this afternoon assembled and the Turks agreed to recognise the decisions of the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople.—(Reuter).

The Sub-Commission on the Minorities have not reached an agreement on the question of

(Continued on page 10.)

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

AMERICAN DELEGATION'S STATEMENT

TALL TALK OF "HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES!"

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 29, (8-55 p.m.)

The following is the statement of the American delegation on the question of the Minorities:—

"The American delegation desires to call attention to the fact that an amnesty limited to the population now within Turkey would make no provision for the right of deportees or refugees to return safely to their former homes and under proper regulations have their property restored to them. It appears that common humanitarian principles will require that provision be made for Armenian and other refugees originally subjects of Turkey who have been deported or have fled. It is clear to the American delegation that hundreds of thousands of refugees may desire to return to their homes under proper conditions of amnesty and that injustice will be done if these persons or their heirs are deprived of their property. We believe that there will be no approval in the public opinion of the world of the omission from this peace of some declaration by Turkey, preferably a voluntary declaration, which will do justice to those who now suffer deprivations of home and fortune."

EMBROILING THE SITUATION.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER PRESSURE FROM MISSIONARIES.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 29, (10-55 p.m.)

Mr. Child's statement has been made under pressure from the missionaries of whom I announced the arrival at Lausanne. Coming at the very moment when the question of the amnesty seemed to be settled, it can only contribute to embroil the situation, unless it is really nothing but a gesture made to gain for the Republican party the votes of those circles which are under the influence of Missions.

NO PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE CONTROL.

RECIPROCITY OF PROTECTION

LAUSANNE Dec, 29, (8-55 p.m.).

In the Sub-Committee of the Minorities which met to-day, two points were settled. The Allies have renounced the appointment of a permanent representative control of the League of Nations at Constantinople. As provided for in the treaties concluded between European countries the League will be able to delegate a representative to inquire into each special case. This proposal was accepted by the Turkish delegation. The second point, relating to reciprocity of protection as regards the Christian Minorities in Turkey and the Muslims in other countries, was settled, as follows:—The rights of Muslim Minorities in Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria being secured under treaties already concluded, Greece alone having no special treaty the effect of this reciprocity shall be limited to Greece.

NO ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Lausanne.—The Minorities sub-Commission made some progress yesterday. The Turks refused to agree to the establishment of any control over the minorities but have accepted a reciprocity of treatment as regards Turkey and Greece and abandoned the claims with reference to other Balkan states.

The legal experts have failed to raech an agreement with reference to the question of amnesty of non-Moslems owing to the Greeks and the Turks raising political questions outside their competence. They have therefore, decided to refer the questions to a competent Committee which will probably report to the sub-commission to-morrow.—Reuter

PROVISION FOR DEPORTEES TO RETURN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Lausanne.—The American delegation at the autherities and property rights sub-Commission drew the attention to a strong desirability of provision for the rights of deportees and refugees from Turkey such as the Armenians and other Turkish subjects to return to their former homes and have their property restored.—Reuter.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 29.

The latest reports on the situation in the Frontier state: Our patrol at Piazha Raghza was sniped on the 27th instant and an Indian of other rank was wounded. The enemy casualities are unknown. The enemy who approached Inzar picquet on the night of the 26th is believed to have suffered casualities. The snow storm at Ladha and Sararogha has prevented the movements of our convoy."

It is understood Sir Basil Blackett the New Finance Member will arrive in Bombay on the 5th January.

Miss Jane Addams, the President of Womens' International League, is leaving for India from London early in the new year.

Miss Margaret Cooper, the celebrated entertainer, has died.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

BOARD OF EXPERTS SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Newhaven (Connecticut).—Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, in a speech suggested a settlement of the Reparations problem by its removal from the political handling to a special board of experts of different nationalities whose findings might be dealt with by various nations according to their own judgment. Mr. Hughes insisted that this was the foundation of a settlement of the reparations question and said there was absolutely no connection between the reparations and Europe's war debts to America. He contended that the Allies' indebtedness had not diminished Germany's capacity to pay just as the removal of the indebtedness would not increase that capacity. There was not the slightest desire that France should lose the just claims but America did not wish to see Germany prostrate for her recuperation was essential to the recuperation of Europe. He firmly disfavoured measures which instead of producing the reparations threatened a disaster. He said a distinguished American would be willing to serve on the proposed special board of experts.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

Referring to the Washington treaty he said under any agreement to limit the total tonnage of the combatant craft it ought to be possible to arrange a *modus vivendi* to preclude wasteful and unnecessary competition.

GERMAN PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Berlin.—An official communique protests against the Reparations Commission's decision that Germany is voluntarily defaulting regarding the deliveries of timber and says that the accusation is a complete distortation of facts. (Reuter).

INDIA'S TRADE WITH LANCASHIRE.

PROSPECT OF IMPROVING CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A well known Manchester merchant just returned from India has predicted to the "Daily News" that India will begin buying Lancashire cotton before March. He says that the Bombay bazaars are showing signs that they have had enough of Japanese manufacturers owing to the latter's habit of delivering inferior stuff after the first order. He draws a cheerful picture of the improving conditions in India which he anticipates will benefit Lancashire and England generally.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

LYTTON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The first step towards carrying out the recommendations of the Lytton Indian Students' Committee for the discontinuance of twenty-one Cromwell Road as a state supported centre has been taken this week by the removal of the Northbrook Society to the eastern wing of the Imperial Institute where it will reopen to the members in the middle of January.—Reuter.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The danger of the Irish railway strike in consequence of the opposition to the proposed reduction in wages has been averted by the Government informing the managers and men it will control all the companies unable to afford the existing scale of wages and will guarantee the working expenses but no dividends. All but three companies are likely to be forced into this arrangement which it is estimated will cost the Government a million annually.—Reuter.

CHINESE PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Peking.—After several unduly sittings the Senate, following the House of Representatives' example, has approved the President's nomination of General Chang Shao Tsing as the Premier.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

At the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly on January 15th the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill will be tabled for discussion. Among new members to take the oath of allegiance will be Mr. J. N. Basu (elected, Burma) Mr. P. B. Haig, (official, Bombay) and Mr. W. H. L, Cabelle (Official Burma).

JAPAN'S POLICY AGAINST CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Tokio.—It is authoritatively stated that the Privy Council has passed unanimously a resolution condemning the Governments policy against China.—Reuter.

Keen interest is being evinced in the Ahmedabad Ladies' Club concert to be given in aid of the Red-Cross fund on the 2nd January. Mr. Chatfield, Collector will preside.—(A. P.).

The demand for Ahmedabad mill-cloth which was absolutely dull is showing some sign of revival.—(A. P.).

THE CRISIS AT LAUSANNE.

(Continued from previous page.)

institutions, as is the case with other independent States without disinction between nationals and foreigners the protection of whose persons and property is secured equally with that of subjects of the country. Nothing would justify privileged treatment of foreigners which not one of the Powers here represented would tolerate for its country. Besides, without the existence of any convention whatsoever, Turkey applied from 1914 a regime of international law to the numerous subjects of neutral and Allied States who remained in Turkey without giving ground for complaints. The Turkish delegation considers that it has given sufficient proofs of its good-will to arrive, at an understanding by leaving to the national tribunals of the Allied subjects the right of cognisance in affairs of family or personal rights.

TALK OF TRANSITION PERIOD.

On all the financial, economic and judicial questions submitted to the Conference," said Ismet, "there is always talk of a transition period. I find myself obliged to state publicly, addressing world opinion, that all proposals relative to the establishment of such a period are worse than the former regime of which the flagrant injustice is denied by no one and contain clauses more incompatible with the sovereignty of the Turkish State. In the epoch of the Capitulary Regime, the dragomans of the Consulates came to the tribunals in the capacity of mere hearers and without the right of taking part in the proceedings, while at present it is actually wished that foreign judges should sit in our tribunals and even in majority! The best proof that the demand for guarantees in the matter of the judiciary is unjust as concerning the judges and existing laws, is that such guarantees have not been exacted from any of the newly constituted States. Such a regime does not even exist in Greece." Ismet Pasha concluded his statement with the following categorical sentence: "An independent nation and State is to be excused therefore, if it is unable, in any way or under any form whatever, to accept proposals which are unjust and assail its sovereignty."

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PLEADING FOR ALLIED PROJECT.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 29, (4-25 p.m.)

After Ismet, Barrere took up, the parable, declaring it impossible for the French delegation to accept a complete refusal in the question of the capitulations and adding that the government of the Republic does not consent to the suppression of the capitulations without the transition regime foreseen in the Allied project, Baron Hayashe claimed that the Allied proposals constituted no attack on Turkish sovereignty and begged Ismet to take example from Japan who profited greatly from foreign collaboration till the day when she was able to convince the foreigners by facts that foreigners living in Japan were enjoying the necessary guarantees. Mr. Child (America) expressed hope for the future of Turkey and said that the vindication of her sovereignty cannot rid her of obligations contracted towards other States. He added that a policy of isolation was contrary to the necessities of a modern State. This last assertion in the mouth of a representative of the Republican party which pursues a policy of isolation, constitutes a rather curious paradox.

CURZON'S OUTBURST.

Finally, Lord Curzon, in violent terms, accused the Turkish police and criticised the Turkish judiciary, although admitting that he had not studied the question on the spot. When the noble lord spoke of preventive detentions and administrative abuses, the Turkish delegates thought that Curzon was delivering a lecture on the situation in India during his viceroyalty! Ismet Pasha replied that he was ready to accept the verdict of the world's opinion on the comparative attitude of the Turkish police, and the inter-Allied police at Constantinople. Lord Curzon regretted that the Turks should be so touchy on the subject of sovereignty, and upheld the theory that the admission of foreign judges constituted no infringement of the right of Turkey. He quoted as example the "Alabama" affair, when England accepted the verdict of four judges of whom one was English and three were foreigners. Needless to say that this example has no bearing with the case where Turkey is concerned. It was rather a matter of a court of arbitration to which all countries have recourse. Ismet might have replied that, after the murder of the Archduke of Austria and his wife, which loosed the world war, Austria had asked for the participation of an Austrian judge in the judicial investigation of the affair, and that that clause in the ultimatum was judged not only by Serbia, but also by the Allies, to be incompatible with Serbia's right of sovereignty. The Turkish delegates were asked to reexamine the Allied documents and renounce a policy which would leave them isolated. Ismet promised to present a final counter-project with the least possible delay. In order to frustrate the English plan, which seeks a rupture the Turkish diplomats should, before handing in the note on the capitulations, bring the question of Mosul to the fore. That would show clearly to the eyes of the world with what object the British delegation is inciting European opinion against Turkey.

PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The report dealing with the civil administration of Palestine between July 1st 1920 and December 31st last shows that 17000 immigrants entered the country under the Jewish National Home policy, but owing to death and emigration in war time it is doubtful whether the Jewish population is now greater than in 1914. A feature of the period has been the great increase in imports from Germany and Austria not merely due to depreciated currencies and low exchanges, but to the determined efforts of German merchants to get a footing in Palestine. Their methods of extended credits and catalogues and price lists in the vernacular have considerable impressed Palestinian importers.—Reuter.

LORD CURZON TO GO TO PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Lausanne.—Lord Curzon is going to Paris on Sunday to consult Mr. Bonar Law with regard to reparations and will return to Lausanne on Tuesday.—Reuter.

WAR FOR MOSUL OIL?

(Continued from page 9.)

the personal status of individuals and amnesty. The discussions on these subjects have been adjourned till the next meeting which is to take place, probably, on Tuesday.—(Reuter).

ALLIED BLACK SEA POLICY.

RUSSIANS' APPEAL TO AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Lausanne.—The Russians have issued an appeal to Americans protesting against the Allied Black Sea policy, hinting that the Washington decisions are thereby rendered impossible and requesting America to help to build up Russia.—(Reuter).

"MOSUL TO BE PART OF TURKEY."

TURKISH REPLY TO CURZON.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Turkish reply to Lord Curzon regarding Mosul maintains the previous point of view and requires the incorporation of Mosul in the Turkish state.—Reuter.

TURKS PRESENT REPLY TO CURZON.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Dec. 30.

The Turkish delegation at the Lausanne Conference, to-day presented to Lor Curzon its reply regarding the future of the Mosul Vilayet. According to the News Agency Report, the Turks completely maintain their demand for the incorporation of Mosul in the Turkish State. On the other question where on a deadlock exists namely, the Capitulations, Lord Curzon has said his last word and the next move rests with the Turks. The newspapers here publish a report of the Turkish military measures in Asia Minor. It is stated that the Turkish troops are concentrating on the Balikerder line northward, and that the Sixth Division is under orders to March. It is also rumoured that demovilisation orders of some troops have been cancelled, and that they are being sent to Mosul.

While too much importance is not attached to these reports it is regretted that as they are true a movement should have been started which the Angora leaders may be unable to control.—B. O. W.

"POSSIBILITY OF WAR."

TURKISH COMPLAINTS AGAINST ALLIES' DELAY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Lausanne.—The question of capitulations or guarantees to replace them being the very foundation of the settlement with Turkey, the complete deadlock on such a question has naturally resulted in a certain marking of time, but the conference has not stopped, and work continues in the subcommissions. The next move with regard to the capitulations rests with the Turks. The position here is obscure. Some Turks say that nothing can be done still a delegate named Hassan, who is due to arrive in Angora in a day or two from Lausanne, has forwarded the Turkish National Assembly's report to Lausanne. Other Turks (who could be seen dancing merrily in the Hotel Beau Rivage last night) openly talk of the possibility of war. They complain of the delays caused by the Allies.

It seems difficult to make the Turks understand that the capitulations are not a mere Allied "stunt," but that neutrals are equally insistent on proper guarantees in the interests of foreigners.—Reuter.

EX-SULTAN LEAVES FOR MECCA.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Malta.—It is understood that the ex-Sultan leaves for Mecca on 4th January aboard the British Dreadnought and will presumably land at Jeddah.—Reuter.

SIR. G. CLAYTON LEAVES FOR LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Sir Gilbert Clayton who represented the Colonial Office at the recent negotiations with Emir Abdullah has left for Lausanne.—Reuter.

NAVAL BILL WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Washington.—Senator Borah withdrew his amendment to the Naval Bill on the advice that it would be harmful pending the negotiations with Europe.—(Reuter.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH POLICY

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Cabinet Council yesterday endorsed the main principles of the policy Mr. Bonar Law is to expound at the Paris Conference. The programme has not been disclosed but it is foreshadowed that Britain will offer partially to remit the Allies' indebtedness if the latter consent to reduction of the German indemnity to figure in the neighbourhood of twentyfive thousand million pound sterling. Britain will propose a moratorium for Germany of between two and four years, subject to effective measures connected with the reestablishment of the German finances and securing of the economic guarantees from Germany even to laying down of penalties in the event of their non-fulfilment but she objects to the French so-called productive pledges.—(Reuter).

VOLUNTARY MILITIA FOR ITALY.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEW MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rome.—The Cabinet have adopted the scheme expounded by Sgr. Mussolini for the creation of a voluntary militia for the preservation of order. The Militia is to be composed of selected Fasciati. The Premier said that the new force would gratuitously devote its services to God and their country—under direct orders of the head of the Government.

The Cabinet have decided on the score of economy to dissolve the Royal Guards and to replace them by seventy-five thousand Carabinieri, including twelve thousand "investigating agents."—Reuter.

FREE STATE CONSULATE DISPUTE.

TEMPORARY AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

New York.—The dispute as regards the Free State Consulate has been temporarily adjusted by and amicable arrangement which precludes violence but permits picketing until the courts settle the controversy. Mr. Briscoe, claiming to represent Orish Republician Army, will occupy one room, and Mr. Crawcoe, claiming to represent Irish Republician another.—Reuter.

TRADE PROSPECTS OF PERSIA

SIR HUGH BARNES ON TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

At a meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Sir Hugh Barnes who presided said that though the trade of Persia had decidedly improved during the past year the balance of trade was still against Persia. It was important that every effort should be made to increast Persia's exports and he urged in this connection the improvement of land transport and adequate protection of the roads leading to the ports. Apparently there had been considerable expansion of trade with India via the railway from Nushki to Duzdap. The Government of India were thinking of dismantling this line. It was not true that only by this line could India hope to complete with Russian trade. The Meshed-Korassan railway tended to encourage the cultivation of the Seistan oasis, enabling Seistan to export produce to Quetta and Baluchistan. The railway was invaluable to Britain in assisting Persia in war-time and in the event of trouble on this par tof the border, it was likely to be equally useful again. It might safely be concluded that with a little patience the railway would yet prove remunerative or anyhow not burdensome undertaking He welcomed the appointment of Mr. Mills Paugh as financial adviser to Persia and hoped he would succeed in putting the financial administration on a sound footing. The bank's officers in Persia would afford him all assistence in their power.—Reuter.

FROM COLONEL TO PRIVATE.

"UNCROWNED KING OF ARAB" JOINS AIR FORCE.

LEAFIED (Oxford) Dec. 30.

At a Cabinet meeting held, to-day, at Downing Street, the reparations proposals are stated, to have been considered. A surprise has been created by the discovery that the man who enlisted some months ago in the British Air Force under the name of "Ross" is none other than Colonel Lawrence, who has earned fame by his exploits among the Arabs. "The uncowned King of Arabs," as he is generally styled, carries out modestly his duties as an ordinary private. His reason for joining the Air Force "Col" Lawrence declines to divulge, but it is generally bought he intends to write a book on the Air Force—B. O. W.

DUPLICATION OF PACIFIC CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

A contract has been given to a Greenwich firm to construct and lay between August next eighteen hundred miles of cable from Sydney to Brisbane and from Auckland to Suva. This marks the first instalment in the duplication of the Pacific calbe.—Reuter.

WAFD DENOUNCES CRIMES AGAINST EUROPEANS.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Cairo.—The Wafd has issued a manifesto expressing his denunciation and detestation of the recent crimes against Europeans.—Reuter.

Earl Cottenham has died from heart failure.—Reuter.

A list of the Army appointments announces that Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington succeeds Genl. Maxse in the Northern Command. Lt.-Genl. Sir Walter Campbell has been appointed Quarter-Master-General in succession to Sir Travers Clarke. Lieut.-General Sir Richard Haking succeeds Lieut. General Sir Walter Congreve in Egypt.—Reuter.

An official communique issued in Dublin states that two men were executed in Kilkenny this morning. The crime they committed in not stated.—Reuter.

Corinthians beat Yorkshire Amateurs at Bradford by five goals to nil to-day.—Reuter.

THE GURUDW...

AKALI AND UD...

(Associ...

The propagandist ... and the counter ac... Mahamandal continue ... lic is being flooded w... contending parties. T... attended by large cro... of the Udasis held in... attract few people. The... concentrating on distr... containg their point o... is held an open chal... states the present Shiro... bandhak Committee wh... presentative character ... failed to prove this cla... they have given out to... cherished object. Thi... is a representative b... Akali sect of two yea... usurpation of religio... their income is the on... tainment of which ... Owing to the inanition ... difference of the Congr... public leaders it is ... this Committee repres... which follow Guru Nan... to affect sudhar or re... war. More misleading ... that this Committee ... speedy attainment of S... activities, directly and ... hoary-headed religiou... and the whole Sikh p...

APPEAL TO ...

All India Udasin M... the Akalis to co... facts before an impa... thereby establish their ... all national leaders but ... dit Malaviya, Mr. C. ... jendra Prasad, Pandit ... ranjpe and Kelkar to ... this matter of unique ... united nation has ever ... is the society called M... Calcutta, which is wid... phlets headed "Rescue ... to enlist the sympathy ... ing possession of the ... spot where Budha attai... and properties attach... now in the possession ... The Maha Bodhi So... temple remaining und... rival sect which can ... knowledge of nor sym... religion and its right ... sect at present in p... Lord Budha was one ... Vishnu and as such ... entiled to have contr... Maha Bodhi Society a... to help in the resto... the Bihar Congress C... to have forwarded for ... India Congress Commi... by the Bodhi Society. ... Mahamandan thinks t... petent to give an opi... its opinion was sough... being a political ogani... this question and c... the various sections ... tion.

UDASI SADHUS

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The Udasian Maha... of Udasi Sadhus and ... a resolution which h... ing on the present G... It runs:—

(a) This Mahaman... properties now under ... ment of Udasi Sadhu... sian community as ... Sadhus have any in... rights in such estates.

(b) This Mahaman... that Mahants who do ... strictly in accordance ... laid down in the Sh... once and other Sadhu... place.

(c) That in accord... laid down in (a) and ... Das of Tilothi (Daud... be removed from the ... trol as he is reported ... moral life.

Other resolutions a... mandal are: (1) Sugg... of an All-India Hindu ... to protect the interes... munity, (2) urging U... (3) protesting against ... methods of taking p... shrines, (4) urging t... resolution for protec... the members of the ... join the All-India Hi... dal and (6) suggestin... All-India Hindu Vol... interests of Hindus ...

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"COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your note on "Compulsory Education Act" in your issue of the 28th instant you admit that "the Act recognises the possibility of the existence of schools which may be neither aided nor approved." The National schools will not be suppressed if the education given therein is efficient in the opinion of the School Board of the local area.

The next question is who will inspect these National schools in order to see whether education given is efficient or not. You think it will be Government Inspectors. This is not correct. It will be Inspectors of the Local School Board and not Govgernment Inspectors. I am sorry if my letter published in your issue of the 25th instant has given you that impression My remarks about Government Inspectors and their 4 points of inspection referred to aided and approved schools only. Government Inspectors will inspect only "aided" and "approved" schools not other schools. To make this quite clear, I quote Dr. Pranjape's speech reported on page 399 Vol VII part I: "The Board will also appoint teachers and inspectors. Ordinary supervision and ordinary inspection should be carried out by the local authorities themselves. The detailed inspection that Government is at present doing will be no longer done by Government inspectors but will be left to the local bodies and the School Boards of the local bodies and the School. To determine whether efficient education is given in a particular school which is neither "aided" nor "approved" is a question of ordinary inspection and therefore will be the work of the Local School Board inspectors and not of Government Inspectors.

I hope this is now quite clear and the fear entertained by you and my Non-Co-operation friends in Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad about the new Act suppressing the National schools will now be at rest.

I now come to the painful question of the suppression of Municipalities at Ahmedabad and Surat for disallowing Government inspection when Government grants were refused. The old Act gave that power to the Government. The new District Municipal Act is coming up before the Council in February next. The offensive clause will go in accordance with the policy laid down in the new Education Act. Now if leaders of National education at Surat and Ahmedabad express their willingness to work municipalities, if restored, on purely civic considerations, hands of Councillors like R. S. Harilalbhai and myself will be strengthened. It is now for them to decide whether Government inspection in schools refusing grants having gone, they will agree to work municipalities on purely civic lines, keeping their political activities for other fields. If such as assurance is forthcoming we shall resume our pressure on Government to restore municipalities to the ratepayers.

I hope and pray that wiser counsels will prevail—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

PILGRIMSHIPS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I really find no adequate words to express my hearty thanks to you for kindly ventilating the grievance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in respect of "Pilgrimships" in your issue of the 22nd instant.

I cannot also but frankly admit that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are already under a deep debt of obligations to the Government for appreciating their services in and out of season and showing favours on them too numerous to mention. So it will, indeed, not be considered too much on their part to expect the Government to step in and remove the bar which is humiliating to the over-praised Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The basis on which invidious distinctions between the L. C. P. S. and S. A S, are sought to be introduced by the Pilgrim-Ship's Act is so flimsy as not to bear any exammination. Yet perhaps the gravity of this distinction between what is for all practical purposes the same class has not been sufficiently brought home to the public. The Sub-Assitants who are now styled as L. C. P. S. are trained in the same school and for the same period and yet they, with a new tag attached to their names are supposed to be better qualified to obtain licenses whereas the Pilgrim Ship's Act debars the ordinary Sub-Assistant Surgeons from holding them.

This bar if removed does not affect in the least the financial position of the Government, because the employers are not the Government but the ship-owners or their Agents.

Will any member of the Legislative Council be kindly disposed to take up this cause in right earnest and see that justice is done to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons by getting the Pilgrim-Ship's Act amended accordingly? —Yours etc.

ONE OF THE AGGRIEVED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Bombay, Dec. 24, 1922.

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